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ABSTRACT

The historical change in occupational status projections of Georgia rural youth were examined. Using the time span from 1966 to 1972, the county was the sampling unit used to select sample schools. Criteria used to select sample counties were that they be: (1) rural, (2) characterized by low socioeconomic status, and (3) representative of all State regions. All schools in each county with a 10th grade class were used, although the same schools were not necessarily present at both times due to desegregation. Identical questionnaire and testing procedures were used both times. Responses ranged from: (1) professional to laboring type occupations for occupational aspirations, (2) very sure to very uncertain for certainty of occupational expectations, and (3) most important to least important for intensity of job aspiration. Among the findings were: (1) occupational aspirations and expectations changed from 1966 to 1972 with the pattern of change being from high occupational to intermediate or low occupational choices for all races and sex subgroups; (2) the majority of rural Georgia males aspired to and expected skilled occupational positions in 1972, whereas they aspired to and expected professional occupations in 1966; (3) females still aspired to and expected professional occupations in 1972; (4) females were more likely to be uncertain of their occupational choices in 1972; and (5) "getting the job I want most" was ranked as relatively less important in 1972 by all race sex categories except black females. (NQ)

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OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS OF GEORGIA RURAL YOUTH:

A HISTORICAL COMPARISON

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August 24, 1974

Rural Sociological Society

Montreal, Canada

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Discussion Paper for Panel
Session on Historical Change
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OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS OF GEORGIA RURAL YOUTH:

A HISTORICAL COMPARISON*

INTRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE.

Georgia's contribution to the panel discussion on the historical change in occupational status projections of southern rural youth is an examination of these projections for a sample of Georgia rural youth. The time span for the Georgia study is from 1966 to 1972. The sample respondents were high school sophomores in 1966 and in 1972.

The sampling unit for the selection of sample schools and, thus, sophomore classes was the county. The counties for the Georgia study were selected according to nonrandom criteria in 1966. This then determined the sampling frame for subsequent contacts with the sample school's sophomore classes.

Three criteria were used to select sample counties. First, the counties were rural; seventy-five percent or more of the population in each sample county was classified as rural according to the 1960 census. Second, the counties were characterized by low socioeconomic status. The mean annual family income in 1960 for all sample counties was equal to or less than \$3,400 per year. Third, the counties were representative of all regions of the state. Counties in the southern part of the state were selected that had a population which was 50 percent white and 50 percent black.

All schools in each sample county which had a tenth grade class were selected for the study. Both the black and white schools in 1966 were studied. In 1972 again all schools in each of the sample counties which had a tenth grade were studied. The same schools were not necessarily present at both points in time due to desegregation and the formation of private schools by 1972.

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The instrument and testing procedures at both points in time were identical. Occupational aspirations were defined as the kind of job one would most desire to have as a lifetime job. They were measured by asking the respondent, "If you were completely free to choose any job, what would you most desire as a lifetime kind of work?" Responses ranged from professional to laboring type occupations.

Occupational expectations were defined as the kind of job one thinks he or she will likely have for most of his or her life. It was measured by asking the respondent, "What kind of job do you really expect to have most of your life?"

Certainty of occupational expectations was defined as the degree to which a person is sure or unsure of being able to attain his or her occupational expectation. This was measured by asking the respondent to estimate how sure he or she was with respect to achieving his or her occupational expectation. Responses ranged from very sure to very uncertain.

Intensity of job aspiration was measured by having the respondent rank order seven goals from 1 to 7. The goals were, in order of presentation to the respondent, (1) Having lots of free time to do what I want; (2) To develop my mind and get all the education I want; (3) To earn as much money as I can; (4) Getting the job I want most; (5) Living in the kind of place I like best; (6) Having the kind of house, car, furniture, and other things like I want; and (7) To get married and raise a family. Intensity of job aspiration then is the rank score for the residential goal item (#4). A rank score of 1 indicates the goal item is most important, whereas, a rank score of 7 indicates the goal item is least important.

FINDINGS

Residential Aspirations. The data in Tables 1 and 2 are concerned with occupational aspirations. These occupational aspirations are cross-classified by race, sex, and year.

- A. The occupational aspirations of high school sophomores have undergone fairly substantial changes from 1966 to 1972. The proportion of respondents aspiring to a professional occupation has decreased from 1966 to 1972 for all race-sex subgroups. The proportion aspiring to skilled occupations increased from 1966 to 1972 for all race-sex subgroups. The greatest change in occupational aspirations occurred for black females, followed by black and white males, with white females showing the least change in occupational aspirations. Interestingly, for white females, there was a large decrease in the proportion aspiring to clerical and sales occupational positions.
- B. Overall, in 1972 the majority of Georgia rural youth aspire to skilled occupational positions with the exception of white females. The modal aspiration category for white females both in 1966 and 1972 is a professional occupational choice. This may, in part, reflect teaching aspirations on the part of white females.

Occupational Expectations. Tables 3 and 4 display the occupational expectation responses for black and white, male and female rural youth in 1966 and 1972.

- A. The pattern of changes for occupational expectations is much the same as it was for occupational aspirations. There is a significant decrease in the proportion expecting a professional occupation in 1972 than there was in 1966 for black and white, male and female students.
- B. The modal occupational expectation category for black and white males in 1972 is a skilled occupational choice. The modal choice for females is a professional occupational choice. There was, however, a fairly large decrease in the proportion expecting a professional occupation from 1966 to 1972 for the female students. The expectations especially of white females appear to be moving from traditional types of female

occupational choices to more operative and skilled types of occupational choices.

Anticipatory Occupational Goal Deflection. The data in Table 5 show the anticipatory occupational goal deflection for Georgia rural youth. Anticipatory occupational goal deflection is determined by comparing respondents' occupational aspirations with their occupational expectations. Positive or upward goal deflection is where aspirations are lower than expectations. Negative goal deflection is where aspirations are higher than expectations. No deflection is where the aspiration and expectation category is the same.

- A. Georgia rural youth display little goal deflection in either a positive or negative direction. This is the case for all race and sex groupings. More than four out of five of all respondents experience no deflection or see their aspirations and expectations as consistent.
- B. Change in deflection rates from 1966 to 1972 are minimal. 1972 looks like 1966 with respect to anticipatory occupational goal deflection.

Intensity of Occupational Aspirations. Comparison of the rank importance of occupation or job for each race-sex category from 1966 to 1972 is shown in Tables 6 and 7. The rank importance of job was measured by having the respondent rank order the item, "Getting the job I like best" in relation to six other goal items.

- A. The modal rank is two for both 1966 and 1972. There has occurred, however, from 1966 to 1972 a decrease in the proportion of black and white males and white females ranking job as the second most important goal. The change for these three subgroups has generally been in a downward direction. The intensity of importance of the job goal is less in 1972 than it was in 1966. Mobility goals, such as jobs and education have been ranked by the students lower in 1972. Black females are a notable exception to this trend. They continue to rank mobility goals as relatively important. In 1972, they even view those goals as slightly more important.

Certainty of Occupational Aspirations. The certainty of occupational expectations for black and white male and female respondents are examined in Table 8.

- A. Black and white females generally are less sure of their occupational expectations in 1972 than they were in 1966. The proportional increase in the not sure category is about 12 percent for both groups. This may be a consequence of more questions in 1972 as to what is an appropriate occupational choice for women in 1972. These percentages may be a reflection of more uncertainty as to what should be the work role of women in American society.
- B. Black males show no significant change in certainty from 1966 to 1972. White males, however, perceive themselves to be more sure of their occupational choices in 1972 than they were in 1966. There was an 8 percent increase in those saying they were "very sure" that the occupation they expected in 1972 was the one they would attain. This may be a consequence of the general decrease in the proportion expecting professional occupations as was seen in Table 2. A reasonable assumption is that the process of attaining a professional occupation for rural youth is much more uncertain than attaining a skilled occupation.

Controlling for Residence. The relationship of residence to occupational aspirations and expectations, anticipatory goal deflection, intensity of occupational goal choice, and certainty of occupational expectations is examined in Tables 9 - 18.

- A. Generally, introducing the control for residence did not change to any extent the decrease in the proportion of students aspiring to high occupational positions. For nearly all residential categories, there was a decrease in the proportion aspiring to high occupational positions and an increase in the proportion aspiring to intermediate or low occupational

positions. The only exception to this trend were black males residing in town.

- B. The same pattern held for occupational expectations when residence was introduced as a control variable. The results were no different for occupational expectations than they were for aspirations.
- C. For all residential categories, at least 70 percent or more of the student respondents experienced no anticipatory goal deflection in 1966 and in 1972. Occupational aspirations and expectations were consistent for all residential categories.
- D. The change in the level of intensity of occupational aspirations from 1966 to 1972 was in a downward direction. This change held for all residential categories.
- E. Introducing the control for residence did not change the original findings with respect to certainty of occupational expectations. Females for all residential categories were less sure of their job expectations in 1972 than they were in 1966. White males were more sure in 1972 than they were in 1966. Black males tended to be less sure in 1972 than in 1966 especially for black males from a town or open country residence.

Conclusions. The following summary points are listed below.

- (1) Occupational aspirations and expectations have changed from 1966 to 1972. The pattern of change is from high occupational to intermediate or low occupational choices. This holds for all race and sex subgroups.
- (2) The majority of rural Georgia males aspired to and expect skilled occupational positions in 1972, whereas, they aspired to and expected professional occupations in 1966.
- (3) Females are still likely to aspire to and expect professional occupations in 1972.

- (4) Females are also more likely to be uncertain of their occupational choices in 1972 than they were in 1966. White males are more certain in 1972 than they were in 1966.
- (5) "Getting the job I want most" is ranked as relatively less important in 1972 than it was in 1966. This is the case for all race-sex categories except black females.

Table 1. Change In Occupational Aspirations of Rural Georgia Youth by Race and Sex, 1966-1972.

Occupational Aspiration	Male						Female					
	Black			White			Black			White		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change
Profess.	32.8	15.5	-17.3	41.2	26.0	-15.2	60.8	29.8	-31.0	56.7	44.7	-12.0
Glamour	11.2	17.8	+6.6	4.8	9.8	+5.0	4.8	10.5	+5.7	2.0	4.7	+2.7
Managerial	7.4	8.9	+1.5	14.0	8.7	-5.3	0.8	0.9	+0.1	1.0	0.6	-0.4
Clerical & Sales	5.6	3.3	-2.3	3.3	4.8	+1.5	20.5	20.2	-0.3	22.0	21.3	-0.7
Skilled	25.2	42.3	+17.1	23.7	44.1	+20.4	4.8	11.5	+6.7	8.3	25.3	+17.0
Operatives	15.9	11.1	-4.8	10.3	5.4	-4.9	5.6	4.4	-1.2	2.5	4.1	+1.6
Unskilled	1.9	1.1	-0.8	2.7	1.2	-1.5	1.6	1.8	+0.2	1.0	1.8	+0.8
Housewife	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	0.9	+0.1	1.5	3.5	+2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--
N=	327	90	--	186	165	--	125	114	--	204	170	--

Table 7. Change in Occupational Aspiration Levels of Rural Georgia Youth by Race and Sex, 1966-1972

Occ. Aspiration Level	Male					Female				
	Black		White			Black		White		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1972 %
High	43.9	33.3	-10.6	46.2	36.0	-10.2	66.1	40.7	-25.4	51.2
Intermed.	38.3	54.5	+16.2	40.9	57.3	+16.4	26.6	53.1	+26.5	42.7
Low	17.8	12.2	-5.6	12.9	6.7	-6.2	7.3	6.2	-1.1	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
N=	107	90	-	186	164	-	124	113	-	164

df = 2 $\chi^2 = 5.17$
p > .10

df = 2 $\chi^2 = 10.42$
p > .01

df = 2 $\chi^2 = 17.74$
p > .001

df = 2 $\chi^2 = 3.299$
p > .25

Table 3. Change in the Occupational Expectations of Rural Georgia Youth, 1966-1972

Occ. Expectation	Male						Female					
	Black			White			Black			White		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change
Profes- sional	36.5	49.5	-17.0	37.0	19.9	-17.1	61.0	32.7	-28.3	47.0	30.7	-16.3
Glamour	9.3	16.2	+6.9	1.1	3.9	+2.8	1.6	8.8	+7.2	0.5	1.8	+1.3
Managerial	6.5	10.3	+3.8	15.5	14.2	-1.3	0.8	0.9	+0.1		1.2	+1.2
Clerical & Sales	2.0	2.2	+0.2	5.0	5.3	+0.2	23.0	24.8	+1.8	23.2	20.5	-2.5
Skilled	22.4	38.0	+15.6	23.7	12.1	+12.7	4.0	28.3	+24.3	8.1	12.0	+3.9
Operatives	19.6	15.8	-5.8	11.6	10.3	-1.3	7.2	1.8	-5.4	2.7	8.4	+6.7
Unskilled	3.7	-	-3.7	6.1	4.1	-2.0	0.8	.9	+0.1	1.0	3.6	+2.6
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.8	+0.2	18.4	21.8	+3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
N=	107	67	-	181	156	-	126	113	-	185	168	-

Table 5. Change in Anticipatory Deflection from Occupational Aspirations of Rural Georgia Youth by Race and Sex, 1966-1972

Anticipatory Deflection	Male						Female					
	Black			White			Black			White		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change
None	84.9	82.1	-2.8	80.5	73.0	-2.5	90.9	84.6	-6.3	92.7	89.1	-3.6
Upward (+)	9.4	9.5	+0.1	4.5	4.0	-0.5	4.1	10.5	+6.4	1.0	1.6	+0.6
Downward (-)	5.7	8.4	+2.7	15.0	18.0	+3.0	5.0	4.9	-0.1	6.3	14.3	+8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
N=	106	34	-	180	150	-	122	104	-	151	126	-

Table 2. Change in Intensity of Aspiration of Rural Georgia Youth by Race and Sex, 1966-1972

Intensity of Aspiration	Male						Female					
	Black			Mixed			Black			White		
	1966	1972	Change	1966	1972	Change	1966	1972	Change	1966	1972	Change
	%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%	
1 (High)	16.7	15.2	-3.5	16.5	17.1	+4.1	11.0	11.7	+7.3	5.4	7.0	+21.5
2	51.0	32.1	-18.9	50.3	34.1	-22.0	52.5	51.0	-1.1	50.7	38.3	-12.1
3	10.8	17.0	+6.2	14.4	13.3	+0.2	14.2	15.2	+2.2	21.0	21.7	+0.7
4	9.8	20.1	+50.1	5.3	19.0	+13.7	10.2	20.7	+10.5	10.7	12.7	+2.0
5	7.8	3.8	-4.0	4.8	8.0	+3.2	6.8	6.1	-0.7	7.3	12.1	+4.8
6	2.9	1.9	-1.0	1.0	9.5	+7.9	1.7	3.7	+2.0	3.9	5.7	+1.8
7 (Low)	1.0	1.9	+0.9	1.1	1.5	+0.4	3.4	-	-	1.0	2.5	+1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
N	102	51	-	186	137	-	116	82	-	205	157	-

Table 7. Change in Level of Intensity of Aspirations of Rural Georgia Youth by Race and Sex, 1966-72												
Level of Intensity	Male						Female					
	Black			White			Black			White		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change
High (1,2)	67.7	45.3	-22.4	72.8	46.8	-26.0	63.5	57.2	-6.2	50.1	45.2	-10.9
Intermed. (3,4,5)	28.4	50.9	+22.5	24.5	42.3	+17.8	31.4	39.0	+7.6	39.0	46.5	+7.5
Low (6,7)	3.9	3.8	-0.1	2.7	10.9	+8.2	5.1	3.7	-1.4	4.9	8.3	+3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
N=	102	53	-	102	137	-	113	92	-	205	157	-

Table 8: Change in Certainty of Expectation of Rural Georgia Youth by Race and Sex, 1966-1972.

Certainty of Expectation	Male						Female					
	black			White			Black			White		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change
Very Sure	20.4	16.3	-4.1	16.0	24.0	+8.0	20.3	19.8	-0.5	21.6	17.4	-4.2
Sure	33.3	30.4	-2.9	28.9	35.1	+6.2	34.3	27.8	-10.5	43.3	39.5	-3.8
Not Very Sure	33.3	37.0	+3.7	16.9	25.1	+11.8	35.9	34.1	-1.8	24.0	20.3	-3.7
Not Sure	13.0	16.3	+3.3	18.2	15.8	-2.4	5.5	18.3	+12.8	11.1	22.8	+11.7
Total	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--
N=	108	92	--	187	171	--	128	126	--	208	172	--

$df = 5 \times 2^2 = 1.03$
 $p < .50$

$df = 3 \times 2^2 = 8.18$
 $p < .05$

$df = 3 \times 2^2 = 10.97$
 $p < .02$

$df = 3 \times 2^2 = 9.06$
 $p < .05$

Table 9: Change in Occupational Aspiration Levels by Education Level by Residence and Race, 1966-1972.

Occupational Aspiration Level	Farm			Open Country Non Farm			Total		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change
						BLACK			
High	44.4	29.6	-14.8	52.4	14.3	-38.1	41.7	45.2	+ 3.5
Intermed	47.3	51.9	+ 4.6	19.0	66.7	+47.7	39.6	59.0	+10.4
Low	8.3	18.5	+10.2	28.6	19.0	- 9.6	18.7	6.8	-11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--
N=	36	27	--	21	--	--	48	42	--

WHITE

High	32.4	20.9	-11.5	46.7	34.8	- 9.9	58.8	45.3	-13.5
Intermed	52.9	72.1	+19.2	39.5	54.3	+13.8	31.2	50.7	+18.5
Low	14.7	7.0	- 7.7	15.8	10.9	- 4.9	10.0	4.0	-6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--
N=	68	43	--	38	46	--	80	75	--

Table 10. Change in Occupational Aspiration Levels of Georgia Rural Females by Residence and Race, 1966-1972.

Occupational Aspiration Level	Farm		Open Country Non Farm			Town		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %
High	64.7	38.1	-26.6	57.5	48.9	-8.6	73.9	33.3
Intermed.	23.5	61.9	+38.4	32.5	46.6	+14.3	23.9	55.6
Low	11.8	--	-11.8	10.0	4.3	-5.7	2.2	11.1
Total	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0

N= 34 21 40 47 46 45

WHITE

High	66.1	51.6	-14.5	49.1	41.7	-7.4	62.3	56.5	-5.8
Intermed	30.5	41.9	+11.4	43.9	54.2	+10.3	36.5	36.5	--
Low	3.4	6.5	+3.1	7.0	4.2	-2.8	1.2	7.0	+5.8
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	
N=	59	31		57	48		85	85	

Table 11. Change in Occupational Expectations, Levels of Rural Georgia Male, by Residence and Age, 1966-1972									
Occ. Expectation Level	Male			Open Country Resident			Farm		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	1972 Change
High	40.0	36.0	-4.0	47.6	22.7	-24.9	51.0	42.0	-9.0
Intermediate	40.0	40.0	-	9.5	59.1	+49.6	30.6	52.5	+21.9
Low	20.0	24.0	+4.0	42.9	18.2	-24.7	18.4	3.0	-15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
N=	35	25		31	22		49	46	

WHITE

High	35.0	35.0	-9.4	36.1	17.9	-18.2	50.6	32.9	-17.8
Intermediate	52.9	64.4	+11.5	44.4	11.9	+27.4	36.4	55.7	+19.3
Low	22.1	20.0	-2.1	19.5	10.4	-9.2	13.0	11.4	+1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
N=	68	45		35	39		77	70	

Table 12. Change in Occupational Expectation Levels of Rural Georgia Females by Residence and Race, 1966-1972

Occ. Expectation Level	1966		1972		Change		1966		1972		Change		1966		1972		Change	
	%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%	
High	63.6		50.0		-13.6		51.3		42.0		-8.7		72.9		38.1		-34.8	
Intermediate	21.2		45.5		+24.3		41.0		57.4		+16.4		22.0		57.1		+34.2	
Low	15.2		4.5		-10.7		7.7		-		-7.7		4.2		4.8		+0.6	
Total	100.0		100.0		-		100.0		100.0		-		100.0		100.0		-	

N= 33 22 22 47 48

WHITE

High	63.0		30.4		-33.4		41.2		29.7		-11.5		62.9		51.4		-11.5	
Intermediate	31.9		52.2		+20.3		55.0		43.3		-12.6		34.2		40.0		+5.8	
Low	4.3		17.4		+13.1		2.9		27.0		+24.1		2.9		8.6		+5.7	
Total	100.0		100.0		-		100.0		100.0		-		100.0		100.0		-	
N=	47		23				34		37				70		70			

Table 12. Change in Anticipatory Reflection from Occupational Aspirations of Total Georgia Males by Residence and Race, 1966-1972.

Anticipatory Reflection	Farm			Open Country Non-Farm			Total		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change
None	85.7	75.0	-10.7	80.9	95.0	+14.1	87.5	82.5	-5.0
Upward (+)	-	12.5	+12.5	4.6	5.0	+0.2	8.3	7.5	-0.8
Downward (-)	14.3	12.5	-1.8	14.3	-	14.3	4.2	12.2	+8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-

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WHITE

None	71.6	83.7	+12.1	91.6	69.2	-22.4	93.2	79.5	-13.7
Upward (+)	7.5	-	-7.5	-	10.3	+10.3	3.9	2.9	-1.0
Downward (-)	20.9	16.3	-4.6	8.4	20.5	+12.1	12.9	17.6	+4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
N=	67	43	-	36	32	-	77	68	-

Table 14. Change in Anticipatory Deflection From Occupational Aspirations of Rural Georgia Females by Residence and Race, 1966-1972.

Anticipatory Deflection	Farm			Open Country Non-Farm			Town		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change
None	87.8	80.9	-6.9	87.1	88.0	+0.9	95.6	82.9	-12.7
Upward (+)	6.1	14.2	+8.1	5.3	4.9	-0.4	2.2	14.6	+12.4
Downward (-)	6.1	4.9	-1.2	7.6	7.1	-0.5	2.2	2.5	+0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--
N=	33	21	--	39	42	--	46	41	--

--BLACK--

--WHITE--

None	91.4	81.8	-9.6	94.1	69.4	-24.7	92.8	92.6	-0.2
Upward (+)	--	--	--	--	2.9	+2.9	1.5	1.6	+0.1
Downward (-)	8.6	18.2	+9.6	5.9	27.7	+21.8	5.7	5.8	+0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--
N=	47	22	--	34	36	--	70	68	--

Table 15. Change in Level of Intensity of Occupational Aspirations of Rural Georgia Whites by Residence and Race, 1966-1972

Level of Intensity	Farm			Open Country			Total		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change
					BLACK				
High	66.7	41.2	-25.5	50.0	42.9	-7.1	75.5	48.3	-27.2
Intermediate	33.3	52.9	+19.6	40.0	57.1	+17.1	20.4	48.3	+27.9
Low	-	5.9	+5.9	10.0	-	-10.0	4.1	3.4	-0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
N =	33	17	-	20	7	-	49	29	-

Table

High	71.0	57.6	-13.4	71.8	34.3	-37.5	75.0	57.6	-17.4
Intermediate	27.6	33.3	+5.7	25.6	51.4	+25.8	21.3	33.3	+12.0
Low	1.4	9.1	+7.7	2.6	14.3	+11.7	3.7	9.1	+5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
N =	50	55	-	39	35	-	80	66	-

Table 16: Change in Level of Intensity of Occupational Aspirations of Rural Georgia Males by Residence and Race, 1966-1972

Level of Intensity	FARM			OPEN COUNTRY NON-FARM			TOTAL		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change
				BLACK					
High	55.9	63.3	+7.4	63.2	47.1	-16.1	72.1	63.3	-8.8
Intermediate	41.2	30.0	-11.2	28.9	50.0	+21.1	23.2	30.0	+6.8
Low	2.9	6.7	+3.8	7.9	2.9	-5.0	4.7	6.7	+2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
N =	34	30	-	38	34	-	43	30	-

WHITE

High	61.7	48.4	-13.3	47.5	37.2	-10.3	58.1	48.2	-9.9
Intermediate	33.3	45.2	+11.9	44.0	44.2	+0.2	39.5	48.2	+8.7
Low	5.0	6.4	+1.4	8.5	18.6	+10.1	2.4	3.6	+1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
N =	60	31	-	59	43	-	86	83	-

Table 17: Change in Certainty of Occupational Expectations of Rural Georgia Males By Residence and Race, 1966-1972

Certainty of Expectation	FARM			OPEN COUNTRY NON-FARM			TOTAL		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change
Very Sure	25.0	17.2	- 7.8	19.0	9.1	- 9.9	18.4	19.5	+ 1.1
Sure	25.0	44.8	+19.8	28.6	18.2	-10.4	42.9	26.8	-16.1
Not Very Sure	36.1	24.1	-12.0	38.1	40.9	+ 2.8	26.5	43.9	+17.4
Not Sure	13.9	13.9	-	14.3	31.8	+17.5	12.2	9.8	- 2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
N =	36	29	-	21	22	-	49	41	-

WHITE									
Very Sure	13.0	25.5	+12.5	21.1	21.7	+0.6	16.3	24.4	+8.1
Sure	27.6	38.3	+10.7	31.6	26.1	-5.5	28.7	38.5	+9.8
Not Very Sure	44.9	23.4	-21.5	31.6	28.3	-3.3	32.5	24.4	-8.1
Not Sure	14.5	12.8	- 1.7	15.7	23.9	+8.2	22.5	12.7	-9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
N =	47	47	-	38	46	-	78	78	-

Table 13. Change in Certainty of Occupational Expectations of Rural Georgia Females by Residence and Age, 1966-1972

Certainty of Expectations	Farm			Open Country Non-Farm			Town		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change
				ACK					
Very Sure	14.3	18.2	+3.9	25.0	17.2	-7.1	22.4	22.5	+0.1
Sure	37.1	18.2	-18.9	35.0	22.6	-6.4	40.9	31.3	-9.6
Not Very Sure	42.9	36.3	-6.6	30.0	35.6	+5.6	34.7	31.3	-3.4
Not Sure	5.7	27.3	+21.6	10.0	17.9	+7.9	2.0	14.5	+12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--

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Very Sure	28.3	18.8	-9.5	13.3	12.8	+0.5	22.7	12.1	-3.6
Sure	35.0	40.5	+5.5	50.0	43.1	-6.9	44.3	37.1	-7.2
Not Very Sure	28.3	21.9	-6.4	21.7	13.7	-8.0	22.7	23.6	+0.9
Not Sure	8.4	18.8	+10.4	15.0	29.4	+14.4	10.3	20.2	+9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--
N=	60	32	--	60	51	--	88	89	--